(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1895.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1783.

LONDON, *February* 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *February* 21.

MR. secretary Townshend gave notice, that he would, on a future day, make a motion relative to the regulating the commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and North-America.

Lord John Cavendish informed the house, that at first it was his intention to wait till the Dutch articles were laid before them, in order that they might judge with the greater precision concerning the peace; but after the issue of the debate on Monday last, he was convinced that the farther consideration of these articles should immediately take place, without any interruption whatever. He did not argue in this manner from any pique or personal enmity against any man, but for the national good, which ought to be the first consideration of every member of that house. It had been industriously spread abroad, that the part he took in Monday's debate tended to militate against the peace, whereas he meant no such thing. His amendments tended to delay the consideration of the terms of the treaty, till such time as parliament were fully informed of the different articles, and not to inform his majesty that they had considered and approved of the treaty, when, in fact, they knew very little about it. He did not at all mean to insinuate, that the treaty should not be looked upon as binding in every respect, and that it was ratified to all intents and purposes. He thought that the national honour and faith were pledged upon it, and he would by no means wish to have it believed without doors, that he entertained any the least idea of breaking this treaty, although some very officious persons had industriously circulated such an opinion: but he assured the honourable house and he believed every gentleman upon the least reflection would agree with him, that the amendment of Monday last, which he had the honour to make, had quite the contrary tendency. What motives such persons could have in circulating a report which carried along with it such notorious falsity, he could not pretend to determine; but he was sorry to think it might be now fully propagated in the country, that those were his intentions. He then said, that although he thought that the national faith should be held as sacred and binding in every respect, and that the articles of pacification, which were now ratified, should be considered as finally entered into and agreed upon by the different powers, yet he begged leave to observe, that the peace was not so honourable to this country as might have been expected. He did not think that the framers of this treaty were entitled to such high compliments, or such distinguished praise, as their dependents had imagined. We were not in such a deplorable situation as they thought proper to represent. We had been victorious in many parts of the globe, and we should not have made such shameful and extravagant concessions as we had done. We had given up great and lucrative possessions, and gained nothing in return. We had lost our national importance, and diminished our grandeur. We had tarnished our splendid victories, by yielding to our enemies such possessions as they could not with any degree of reason look for. He did not mean to criminate any of the gentlemen in administration, but he thought, and he flattered himself every gentleman, who judged with candour and propriety, on a subject of so great importance, would coincide with him in opinion, by saying that there was fault some where, and ought to be enquired into. Perhaps it might appear that government were not to blame in this treaty, but it should be so proved to the house. After some farther argument to the same purport, he made five motions to the following effect:

1. That the house will support his majesty in the articles of peace already concluded between him and the different powers.

2. That they will assist his majesty in dispensing the blessings of peace among his subjects.

3. That his majesty, considering the circumstances of the times, acted right in granting independence to the thirteen United States of America.

4. That it is the opinion of the house, that the cessions made on the part of Great-Britain, by his majesty's ministers, were too many, and too extravagant.

5. That it be recommended to government, to provide some way or another for the loyalists, so as that they may be relieved from their present distressed situation.

Mr. St. John supported the noble mover. He thought that our concessions were too many, especially when we considered the insignificance of what we had in return, and that the peace was a shameful one to Great-Britain.

Mr. secretary Townshend did not attempt to defend the peace on any other than national principles. If gentlemen were resolved to make an enquiry into the treaty, let them do it in a fair and candid manner and not be led away by party prejudices. Let them if they please, make a motion for the immediate removal of the present administration, if they thought they had not acted agreeably to the interests of the nation. If any man could lay any blame on him, he would be ready to meet him whenever he thought proper; and he was certain that his colleagues, who acted in every respect with as much rectitude and probity, would be ready at any time for such an investigation. He said he had no objection to the first, second, and third motions, but the fourth he would oppose, as he thought it uncandid and improper; that his majesty's ministers, if they had made any cessions, had certainly some compensation in return. He likewise objected to the fifth, although he agreed that the loyalists ought to be provided for.

Sir Cecil Wray declared, that he was an enemy to all parties, particularly those that were detrimental to the interests of the nation.

A desultory conversation then took place between lord North, sir Richard Sutton, sir Horace Mann, Mr. Burrell, secretary Townshend, general Conway, &c. concerning this point, whether or not the different motions should be taken into consideration in toto, or debated upon one after another, when the latter was agreed to.

The first and second were then read, and passed nemine contradicente.

After which the third was read, when

Lord Newhaven and sir W. Dolben wished to know what authority his majesty had for dismembering the empire? The bill that passed in parliament, granting his majesty power to make a truce or peace with America, did not grant him such authority. The framer of the bill certainly did not mean that his majesty should have full power to grant America independence. As the honourable gentleman was in the house, they would like to have his opinion upon it, and to know what his sentiments were when he brought the bill into parliament.

Mr. Wallace said, that when the bill was first brought into parliament, it undoubtedly bore that meaning, and that it granted his majesty full power to give the Americans independence, if that was the price of peace.

A short conversation took place between the attorney general, Mr. Lee, and the solicitor general, relative to his majesty's prerogative to grant independence to America, in which they differed from one another, and promised at any time to meet each other on this point of law; but they deferred entering into the grounds of it then, as it would in all probability soon come before the house

Sir Adam Ferguson doubted much whether or not this was the original intention of the bill. But allowing that it was, surely, says he, his majesty has no power to give away any principal part of Canada. The bill never went so far, and he denied the legality of such a procedure.

Lord North thought that we had given up too much, and wondered that we should have made such concessions; but he would not embarrass ministry by declaiming against their conduct, as he thought it an uncandid mode of proceeding. The motion was then agreed to.

The fourth was then read, when

Mr. Powys, in a speech of considerable length, inveighed against those who were dissatisfied with the peace, and was surprised that the noble lord should have made such a motion. He respected him for his integrity and philanthropy, and wondered how he could be guilty of so great an impropriety. He declaimed against party prejudices, and imputed a great part of our misfortunes to the noble lord in the blue riband.

Lord John Cavendish refuted the last honourable speaker in his attacks on him and his party; and said, he did not mean to impeach administration, but he thought it necessary to enquire into the reasons of making such great concessions.

Sir Edward Astley despised all parties, and thought every one should unite in the cause of the nation. He would wish to see discord banished, and all sides of the house shake hands in an amicable manner, and exert themselves in the common cause. So far was his interest from administration, that he assured the house he had not influence enough to make an officer of the customs or excise. He thought that the noble lord in the blue riband had plunged us in the ruinous and destructive war in which we had been engaged for many years. But the enormity of pensions had proceeded to such a height, that his lordship had been rewarded with one, and his secretary with another. With regard to this, his successors could not dare to blame him, as they had committed the like enormity. He was therefore amazed at the corruption of the times, and concluded with dissenting from the motion.

Mr. M'Douald opposed the motion.

Mr. Fox, in a long and very able speech, said, that we had made base and mean cessions to our enemies. The condition of our country was much more respectable than had been represented. France had decreased thirteen in line of battle ships this last year, while those of Great-Britain had increased seventeen ships of the line. We had a great superiority in the West-Indies. Our fleet, he said, was put on the most respectable footing, by the great exertions of the first lord of the admiralty (lord Keppel), a man who deserved well of his country, but who had been invidiously and maliciously calumniated. We had given away inestimable possessions, and we were wise a fortiore. What we had given to France was equal to a general restitution. He said he had taken notice of the uti possidetis on a former day, and he averred that what we had done was as lucrative to France as a general restitution This to him appeared prima facie; and at first blush he was convinced of our error. He lamented the untimely death of the marquis of Rockingham, and paid many compliments to his memory. He said he himself had withdrawn himself from the present administration, as soon as he found that the gentlemen with whom he had confided in for years abandoned their principles. The present administration were formed from the ruins of the last, and he was sorry to see many gentlemen for whom he had the highest regard remain so long in administration. He blamed the earl of S——, and said, that he had never a great opinion of his lordship. He was up near three hours, and entered minutely into his political principles.

Mr. chancellor Pitt made a long and elegant speech, in which he gave a narrative of the condition of our navy, and compared it with that of our enemies, by which he endeavoured to shew that Mr. Fox's statement was erroneous. He said, that if he and his colleagues should be forced from their situation he would not erect, like Mr. Fox, a fortress for the invitation of a phalanx, but would leave to government the management of the state, unclogged by invidious opposition.

Sir Cecil Wray rose to explain. He was only the enemy of lord North's principles; but of all men in this country he would select Mr. Fox to be prime minister.

Lord North made a long and most able speech, in which he confirmed what Mr. Fox had said. Their enmity had ceased with its cause. He had always found Mr. Fox a warm friend; a fair, but formidable adversary.

Mr. W. Pitt arraigned the unnatural junction of men the most adverse in principle, and told a story of a barbarian, who meeting a friend as he was going to a feast, mangled and left him in a miserable condition; and afterwards, when he found that they had bathed and bound up his wounds, he tore off the bandages, and set them a bleeding afresh. This story he applied to lord North.

Several other members spoke, and at length the house divided, ayes 207; noes 190. Majority against ministry 17

Lord John Cavendish then withdrew his fifth proposition respecting the loyalists, and the house adjourned.

MONDAY, *March* 3.

Read a first time the bill for opening an intercourse with America.

The secretary at war moved, that the house should go into a committee, and vote one year's supply for the army. He gave a particular account of the different estimates, and explained to the house the several extraordinaries that had been voted during the time that he had held his office in the administration

Mr. D. Hartley, in a speech of considerable length, said, that instead of one year's supply, he thought that six or nine months supply would be sufficient to answer all the purposes requisite He did not, he said, speak to administration, for were he so to do, it would be doing nothing, as there were at present no administration in this country, therefore he hoped the house would take the matter into consideration, and insist that the troops should be immediately withdrawn from America.

The speaker then put the question, when the house divided, and the numbers were, ayes 183; noes 10. Majority against Mr. Hartley, 175.

Mr. David Hartley used some arguments similar to what he had already advanced, and expressed his intention of moving for an address to his majesty relative to the withdrawing the troops immediately from America.

Secretary Townshend observed, that it would take a considerable time to accomplish it, as it required an immensity of tonnage to convey the troops and the implements of war from that country: and was surprised that any gentleman could doubt the sincerity of this country to America, after what had passed.

Mr. Pultney was equally astonished at the former honourable gentleman's sentiments with regard to our sincerity to America, and thought that administration should not be seized on the occasion, as he hoped that all cause of enmity between the two countries was now at an end.

Mr H. W. Hartley warmly urged the committee to take care in time, and not to vote a matter, the evil consequences of which were not seen at present, but he was persuaded would be greater than any of the ministry, or any other person could possibly have expected. Mr Hartly talked of the suspicions that had already been embraced respecting the sincerity of this country's conciliatory disposition towards America, and said he was sorry such suspicions had really been entertained.

Mr. Sheridan rose immediately after Mr. H. W. Hartley sat down, and observed, that any one man in that house holding a language similar to that the committee had just heard, and hinting even at the suspicions of the sincerity of this country, with respect to her reconciliation with America, might create very serious jealousies, and do much mischief. Mr. Sheridan declared, that to say this country was not sincere, in regard to the United States, gentlemen must know and feel to be an assertion very ill founded indeed! this country was, this country could not but be sincere in what she had done, but it did not appear that it ought to follow that New-York must be evacuated in any limited time. If he understood the 6th article of the provisional treaty rightly, he meant that article which stipulated that there should be no further confiscations made, and that those persons in confinement at the time of the ratification of the treaty, should be imme-

diately ſet at liberty. If he underſtood that article rightly, the words "the treaty" referred to a future treaty, that remained to be made, and not the proviſional treaty; ſhould ſuch be the fact, miniſters undoubtedly would hold New-York till that treaty was concluded, otherwiſe the loyaliſts would be completely abandoned, and ſtand but a poor chance of even reaping the little benefit held out to them by the 5th article. Mr. Sheridan dwelt for ſome little time on the difficulty that would be thrown in the way of the king's preſent ſervants, or of any miniſters that might ſucceed them, if the reſolution was altered from the form in which it had been moved. The chief part of what he ſaid ſeemed to meet with the concurrence of the chancellor of the exchequer, as that miniſter nodded his aſſent repeatedly, while Mr. Sheridan was ſpeaking.

Sir Cecil Wray roſe in ſome ſurpriſe, and ſaid, what had fallen from the honourable gentleman, had given him a much higher ſuſpicion, and a much ſtronger doubt of the ſincerity of this country towards America than he had before entertained. Not evacuate New-York for twelve months! "God bleſs my ſoul (ſaid Sir Cecil) what am I to conclude from ſuch a declaration? Is it then intended to renew the American war, and to plunge this country ſtill deeper into ruin?" He was purſuing this idea pretty ſtrongly, while Mr. Sheridan was ſilently expreſſing his wonder, that what he had ſuggeſted ſhould have generated ſo odd a conſtruction, when

The chancellor of the exchequer roſe and ſaid it was high time to put an end to a converſation, which if purſued farther, he ſaw clearly, might, in the preſent ſtate of the country, do infinite miſchief. He begged, therefore, that gentlemen would weigh their words before they ventured opinions that tended only to raiſe doubt, where there was no real foundation for it, and to excite jealouſies that were wholly unmerited on the part of Great Britain. Mr. Pitt added ſome cogent reaſons in ſupport of the reſolution in its preſent ſhape, and quoted the terms of the proviſional treaty, which ſtates "that his Britannic majeſty ſhall, with all convenient ſpeed, withdraw his armies, garriſons, and fleets, from the ſaid United States, and from every port, place, and harbour within the ſame." After a word or two more from Mr. Sheridan, the motions of ſupply were agreed to.

T R A D E.

The chancellor of the exchequer brought in a bill relative to our exports to St. Vincent's, Montſerrat, Dominique, &c. which was read a firſt time.

He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate our commerce between this country and America, which was agreed to, and the ſame to be taken into the conſideration of the houſe to-morrow, and he deferred enlarging on it till the houſe was fuller. Adjourned.

PETERSBURGH, *February* 10.

It is reported, that the two imperial courts have formed the project to drive the Turks from all the fertile provinces of Greece, and to reſtore liberty to thoſe countries, which will be of great advantage to the trade of all the powers of Europe, except France.

Feb. 13. Lieutenant-general Neplujew arrived here from Crimea on the 2d, with accounts that general Belman, who commands the van of the Ruſſian army, had, with only 200 men, overtaken the ſeditious Bahti Gueray, at the head of 1000 men, whom he entirely routed, killed 70, and took Bahti Gueray priſoner juſt as he was going to enter a ſtrong caſtle.

M A D R I D, *January* 21.

The prince de Naſſau, on his journey from Madrid to Cadiz, was ſtopped by a band of robbers, who knowing that nobleman, politely demanded his money. The prince having offered to them his purſe, thoſe gentlemen were not contented, and exacted a bag of money which was in the carriage; he was obliged to comply. Before retiring, they offered the prince to eſcort him, for fear of a ſecond attack, but he thanked them, ſaying, there was no occaſion, as he had not any thing more to loſe.

L O N D O N, *February* 27.

At a very full court of common council this day an addreſs was agreed to be preſented to his majeſty expreſſive of the gratitude of the city of London for the reſtoration of peace, and their entire approbation of the terms agreed upon. His majeſty has appointed Wedneſday next to receive the ſame.

After the ſecond defeat of the miniſter, laſt night, in the houſe of commons, there cannot be a doubt but a partial change, at leaſt, muſt take place, and it is generally agreed upon, that the duke of Portland will be the firſt lord of the treaſury, and the Cavendiſhes, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Lee, be all taken in. Lord Shelburne, with the lord chancellor, Mr. Townſhend, the paymaſter of the forces, and the treaſurer of the navy, it is ſaid, are to retire.

Adminiſtration, conſcious that in conſequence of the two votes which have been carried againſt them in the lower aſſembly, on one of the moſt important ſubjects that can poſſibly come under the diſcuſſion of parliament, that their power is on the eve of diſſolution, are making haſte to diſpoſe of all the places within their patronage, and have iſſued orders for the preparation of the following patents to be got ready for the great ſeal immediately, namely, one to conſtitute and appoint Edward Matthew, Eſq; major-general in the army, and commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in the Weſt-Indies, captain general and governor in chief over the iſlands of the Grenades and the Grenadines. Another patent is alſo preparing to appoint John Ord, Eſq; captain general and governor in chief of his majeſty's iſland of Dominica. And another to Edmond Lincoln, Eſq; with the appointment of captain-general and governor in chief over the iſland of St. Vincent, and the Caribbee iſlands adjacent.

Letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that the empreſs has applied to the court of Great-Britain, requeſting that permiſſion may be granted for a certain number of experienced naval officers to engage on board her fleets, provided her imperial majeſty ſhould be driven to the neceſſity of declaring war againſt the grand ſignior.

March 4. As ſoon as the ſolicitor general ſat down in the houſe of commons on Friday laſt, after having declared that the bill for opening an intercourſe of trade with America would be ready to be preſented to the houſe this day, lord Beauchamp ſaid there was another point of great importance, which required immediate attention: the produce of the three iſlands of St. Kitt's, St. Vincent's, and Dominica was now upon the footing of the produce of all foreign countries with reſpect to the duties payable at our cuſtom houſes: but as theſe iſlands were to be reſtored to us, he thought the planters ſhould be put on the ſame footing with thoſe of Jamaica and the other Britiſh iſlands. If government were of the ſame opinion miniſters could not be too expeditious in taking meaſures accordingly, as veſſels from thoſe iſlands were now, or ſoon would be, on their way to England. Mr. Pitt in anſwer declared, that he agreed with the noble lord on the propriety of placing the produce of the three iſlands he mentioned on the ſame footing with that of Jamaica, and ſaid government would take the proper meaſures for that end.

The French court are determined to keep up a greater peace eſtabliſhment of their navy than ever yet was known in that kingdom: the plan is to increaſe ſailors by every means.

N E W-Y O R K, *April* 19.

ALL maſters of veſſels and others are hereby warned not to harbour, conceal, or carry off any negroes, the property of inhabitants, without obtaining a legal right to them, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

By order of the commandant,

EDWARD WILLIAMS,
New-York, April 18, 1783. major of brigade.

April 22. Laſt Thurſday a melancholy accident happened at the houſe of Leffert Lefferts, Eſq; in Bedford, Long-Iſland: his daughter, a very amiable and accompliſhed young lady, having obſerved to her mother, that a loaded piſtol, left by a drover, who had been watching his cattle within it the proceeding night, upon a cheſt of draws, was rather dangerouſly place, and that ſome of the children might be hurt by it, proceeded to remove and put it in a holſter that hung cloſe by, but in the operation the piſtol diſcharged, the ſhot went through her body, and ſhe expired immediately.

F I S H-K I L L, *April* 24.

We hear that the communication of the North river is opened—Already do we begin to experience the bleſſed return of peace!

A veſſel from Nantucket, laden with codfiſh, melaſſes, &c. lately arrived at Newburgh.

C H A T H A M, *April* 23.

HEAD-QUARTERS, *April* 18, 1783.

THE commander in chief orders the ceſſation of hoſtilities between the United States of America and the king of Great-Britain, to be publicly proclaimed to-morrow at twelve o'clock, at the new building; and that the proclamation, which will be communicated herewith, be read to-morrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the army; after which the chaplains, with the ſeveral brigades, will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for his over-ruling the wrath of man to his own glory, and cauſing the rage of war to ceaſe among the nations.

Although the proclamation, before alluded to, extends only to the prohibition of hoſtilities, and not to the annunciation of a general peace, yet it muſt afford the moſt rational and ſincere ſatisfaction to every benevolent mind, as it puts a period to a long and doubtful conteſt, ſtops the effuſion of human blood, opens the proſpect to a more ſplendid ſcene, and, like another morning ſtar, promiſes the approach of a brighter day than hath hitherto illuminated the weſtern hemiſphere. On ſuch a happy day, which is the harbinger of peace, a day which completes the eighth year of the war, it would be ingratitude not to rejoice; it would be inſenſibility not to participate in the general felicity.

The commander in chief, far from endeavouring to ſtifle the feelings of joy in his own boſom, offers his moſt cordial congratulations on the occaſion to all the officers of every denomination; to all the troops of the United States in general; and in particular to thoſe gallant and perſevering men who had reſolved to defend the rights of their invaded country, ſo long as the war ſhould continue. For theſe are the men who ought to be conſidered as the pride and boaſt of the American army; and who, crowned with well earned laurels, may ſoon withdraw from the field of glory to the more tranquil walks of civil life.

While the commander in chief recollects the almoſt infinite variety of ſcenes through which we have paſſed, with a mixture of pleaſure, aſtoniſhment and gratitude; while he contemplates the proſpects before us with rapture, he cannot help wiſhing that all the brave men, of whatever condition they may be, who have ſhared in the toils and dangers of effecting this glorious revolution; of reſcuing millions from the hand of oppreſſion, and of laying the foundation of a great empire, might be impreſſed with a proper idea of the dignified part they have been called to act, under the ſmiles of Providence, on the ſtage of human affairs; for happy, thrice happy! ſhall they be pronounced hereafter who have contributed any thing; who have performed the meaneſt office in erecting this ſtupendous fabric of freedom and empire on the broad baſis of independency; who have aſſiſted in protecting the rights of human nature, and eſtabliſhing an aſylum for the poor and oppreſſed of all nations and religions. The glorious taſk for which we firſt flew to arms being thus accompliſhed; the liberties of our country being fully acknowledged and firmly ſecured by the ſmiles of heaven on the purity of our cauſe, and the honeſt exertions of a feeble people, determined to be free, againſt a powerful nation, diſpoſed to oppreſs them; and the character of thoſe who have perſevered through every extremity of hardſhip, ſuffering and danger, being immortaliſed by the illuſtrious appellation of the PATRIOT ARMY: nothing now remains but for the actors of this mighty ſcene to preſerve a perfect unvarying conſiſtency of character through the very laſt act to cloſe the drama with applauſe, and to retire from the military theatre with the ſame approbation of angels and men, which have crowned all their former virtuous actions. For this purpoſe no diſorder or licentiouſneſs muſt be tolerated. Every conſiderate and well diſpoſed ſoldier muſt remember it will be abſolutely neceſſary to wait with patience until peace ſhall be declared, or congreſs ſhall be enabled to take proper meaſures for the ſecurity of the public ſtores, &c. As ſoon as theſe arrangements ſhall be made, the general is confident there will be no delay in diſcharging, with every mark of diſtinction and honour, all the men enliſted for the war, who will then have faithfully performed their engagements with the public. The general has already intereſted himſelf in their behalf, and he thinks he need not repeat the aſſurance of his diſpoſition to be uſeful to them on the preſent, and every other proper occaſion. In the mean time he is determined that no military neglects or exceſſes ſhall go unpuniſhed while he retains the command of the army.

The adjutant general will have ſuch working parties detached, to aſſiſt in making the preparations for a general rejoicing, as the chief engineer with the army ſhall call for; and the quarter-maſter general will, without delay, procure ſuch a number of diſcharges to be printed, as will be ſufficient for all the men enliſted for the war; he will pleaſe to apply to head-quarters for the form. An extra ration of liquor to be iſſued to every man to-morrow to drink, "Perpetual Peace and Happineſs to the United States of America."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 26.

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, dated April 10.

"I have only to inform you, two men are miſſing above Wyoming, and their canoe cut and ſlaſhed with the tomahawks of the ſavages. Another young perſon named M'Grady, is miſſing; and as tracks are diſcovered, we have no other reaſon than to ſuppoſe it was done by our barbarous enemies. Theſe matters have alarmed our people, and diſcouraged others in the interiors parts from moving up. Are theſe ſavages to reign for ever? Is it not high time to ſubject and drive them from our frontiers?"

At a town meeting of the inhabitants of Boſton, on the 7th of March laſt, they reſolved, that refugees and traitors ought not to be permitted to return or remain among them.

A number of other towns to the eaſtward have entered into ſimilar reſolutions.

A different line of policy from the above, with regard to Britiſh ſubjects, ſeem to prevail in the ſouthern ſtates: in Georgia, fifty-eight Britiſh merchants have been admitted as citizens of that ſtate; and in South-Carolina, a number of the ſame claſs have petitioned for the like privilege, which, it is thought, will be granted them.

The aſſembly of South-Carolina has rejected the five per cent. impoſt by a majority of forty votes.

We have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that the Emerald frigate, having on board count Rochambeau, general Chaſtelleux, and many other officers of diſtinction, is arrived at Nantes, after a long and dangerous paſſage. A gentleman on board mentions the following particulars:

"Leaving the Cheſapeake we were chaſed for 36 hours by a 64 gun ſhip, which had waited for us at the Capes; being a very good ſailer ſhe came up with us twice, and gave us a whole broadſide; ſeeing ourſelves juſt between her and the coaſt, we had no other means to eſcape but by throwing our change of maſts and our guns off the forecaſtle overboard, which gave us a ſuperiority of ſailing.

"Some days after we were diſmaſted by thunder and a moſt violent ſtorm, which rendered our voyage extremely difficult, having thrown our ſpare maſts overboard; however, by the ſkill and attention of our captain, we are fortunately arrived here."

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated March 16, 1783.

"The veſſels that were bound from England to America are ſtopped, until a treaty of commerce is ſettled."

April 29. A late New-York paper ſays, that the number of ſouls embarked in the laſt fleet for Nova-Scotia amounts to 9000.

Yeſterday morning the cutter Free Maſon, captain Lambert, arrived at Glouceſter-point from Oſtend. We have not learnt what paſſage ſhe had.

Saturday laſt the ſloop Polly, captain Walker, arrived here in 17 days from St. Kitt's.

Same day arrived a brig, and yeſterday a ſloop, from New-York.

We have good authority for aſſuring our readers, that this port is now open for the reception of veſſels from any foreign port. Several veſſels from different parts of the United States have lately arrived at New-York, that port being at this time open for the American flag.

A late London paper contains a liſt of the number of voters belonging to 28 different places in England, by which it appears that 354 voters ſend 56 members to parliament.

In another paper is publiſhed a letter from lord George Gordon to the lord mayor of London and bank directors, dated December 30, 1782, on the ſubject of the Scots militia bill: this letter ends with the following ſentence: "One more ſilly ſpeech, read or ſaid, in either houſe of parliament, may involve and overwhelm your lordſhip and the bank directors in a war with Scotland."

The following paragraphs are taken from a London paper of the 18th of February laſt.

Wedneſday week, an order was iſſued by the council, to lay an embargo on all ſhips, which were loading for North-America, and to prevent their ſailing before

...nothing can be settled, as to the commerce between this kingdom and the United States, for we are yet ignorant whether congress will admit our ships into any of their ports on the footing of amity and commerce.

Some days since a dispute happened on board the Meridice frigate, at anchor off Portsmouth, between two marines: one of whom having drawn his cutlass, wounded the other so much that he died instantly. The coroner's inquest found the verdict of wilful murder. The aggressor, whose name is Davis, was thereupon delivered over to the civil power to take his trial at the next assizes for the county.

During the administration of lord North the stocks fell 39 per cent. that is to say from 93 to 54. During that of lord Shelburne they have risen 19; that is to say, from 54 to 93.

Emigration, the scourge which now threatens our wretched country, especially on the sea coast, has already begun its frightful devastations in different parts of England.

If the legislature do not contrive some immediate and efficacious remedy against this dangerous evil, a great part of Scotland and Ireland, and even of the north-western and western parts of England, will be presently deserted. The measures to be made use of by government should be mild, peaceable, persuasive, and encouraging; they should offer rewards, but avoid penal restrictions.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 8.

"On Monday last departed this life, Mr. PHILIP HAMMOND, a gentleman of a most respectable character, and whose death is greatly lamented by his relations, neighbours, and acquaintance."

On Thursday the first day of May, 1783, the purse of fifty guineas was run for over the course at Upper Marlborough, heats four miles, and was won by Dr. John Bowie's bay horse Buckskin; Mr. Benjamin Rogers's bay horse Little Davy, second; Mr. G. Smith's black horse Slippery John, third; Mr. N. Young's bay horse Whynot, fourth.

On the day following, Mr. Walter Bowie's bay horse Sweeper, beat Mr. Benjamin Dulany's sorrel horse Slim, over the same course for the purse of twenty-five guineas, heats three miles.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 31th day of February, 1782,

For the month of April, 1783, *received* 1000 *dollars.*

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver of continental taxes for Maryland.

May 1, 1783.

*** *The members of the Annapolis Jockey Club, are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern, on Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.*

May 6, 1783.

To be SOLD,

A SCHOONER BOAT, with an excellent suit of sails, which will carry about four hundred bushels, and has a good cabin. A short credit will be given.

To be hired by the year, a good waterman, who is well acquainted with the bay. For terms apply to

DAVID KERR.

War-Office, April 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that such prisoners of war, as have been liberated and permitted to work with the inhabitants of the United States, are immediately to join their respective corps, conformably to the stipulations entered into when they were enlarged.

B. LINCOLN.

April 21, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and discharge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are desired to take notice. w 8

B. SYLVESTER, administrator of John Malcolm.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Hobbs, son of Thomas, living on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, a dark roan mare, about four years old, neither dock'd nor branded, some small white hairs in her forehead, 14½ hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

March 21, 1783.

The beautiful well bred horse ROEBUCK,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's dwelling plantion, in Charles county, about six miles from Benedict, and will cover at three guineas, if the money is paid by the first of October, or five hundred pounds of crop tobacco, if the money is not paid as above mentioned.

Roebuck is five years old next April, and was bred by Mr. Overton Carr, of Prince-George's county; he is a beautiful bay, highly formed, and full fifteen hands three inches high. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who was bred by col. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and was got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage will be found for mares gratis, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

I HEREBY certify, that the bay horse Roebuck, which I sold to Mr. William Wilkinson, of Charles county, is five years old this spring, and was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Esq; of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by col Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was col. Tasker's Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

May 2, 1783. OVERTON CARR.

THIS is to certify, that the above certificate given by Overton Carr, Esq; of Othello's blood, is just.

May 2, 1783. BENJAMIN DULANY.

Maryland, Cæcil county, April 29, 1783.

COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being a runaway, a young negro fellow, about 25 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, pitted with the small pox, about 5 feet 6 inches high, he calls himself CHARLES SMITH, and says he is a free man and came into Virginia with lord Dunmore. His master, if any, is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

RICHARD BOND, sheriff of Cæcil county.

THERE is at the plantation of Joachim Bulckly, living in West-Nottingham hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, a dark bay horse, four years old, about 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet white up to the pastern joint, his back much hurt with the saddle, branded S. G. on the near buttock, has no shoes. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

To be sold on Tuesday the 20th of May, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope-walk,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.

MARY M'CULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUART, }
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } executors,
of James Dick, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to any of the late, or present, Publishers of this paper, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

A few Copies of the

LAWS,

Passed last Session of Assembly, may be had at the Printing Office.

WANTED,

A PERSON to attend in a Billiard Room. Any one well recommended, will meet with encouragement, by applying at the Coffee-house.

April 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly, at their next session, on behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers Elias and William Harbin, for a law to make good and valid the will of our late father, relative to land bequeathed us.

GERARD HARBIN.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT five hundred acres of land, laying on the river Severn, between Horn and Talley's Points. Apply to Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, *who lives thereon.*

YOUNG GRANBY,
An elegant full bred horse,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's plantation, near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, at ten dollars a mare, and half a dollar to the groom.

Young Granby is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands and one inch high, rising seven years old, and very active, he was got by Old Granby, his dam by Old Britain out of the noted mare Dido, imported by Mr. Delancey, of New-York. The character of Young Granby's sire and grand-dam is so well known and established that further particulars of his pedigree must be needless.

Good pasturage at three shillings per week, and particular care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes.

FRANCIS MILLER.

P. S. Wheat or tobacco will be received in payment.

April 3, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on Patuxent river, near the Governor's-bridge, two negro fellows, namely, SANDY and BASIL. Sandy went away about the last of January, is a stout, strong, well made fellow, between 30 and 40 years old, of a yellowish complexion, is very pert, and stammers in his speech, his dress is a country cloth jacket and breeches, cotton and linen shirt, country made shoes and stockings. Basil went away about the last of February, is a middle sized fellow, about 50 years old, one of his legs smaller than the other, his dress the same of Sandy's. Whoever secures the said negroes and delivers them to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds reward, besides what the law allows, or thirty shillings for either, paid by

BENJAMIN HALL, of Benjamin.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reasonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling house, and many other convenient and necessary out houses, in good order, near the dwelling, which stands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well suit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of business, and is situated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The soil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, son of Joseph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is situated very conveniently near the water.

TAKEN up a drift at the mouth of South-river, some time the last of February, an old schooner boat, about 20 feet keel, and about 7 or 8 feet beam; she had only one mast standing, which was her main-mast, and her deck all tore up, two old sails all to rags, her gunwales painted red. She had on board a parcel of turneps, a half bushel, and a little box; she was half full of water when drove on shore. It is thought the man that went in her was drowned, as one of her masts was drove on shore in the swamp, with the boom and gaff lashed together. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3w

WILLIAM SANDERS.

THIS will inform the public, that the commissioners of Charles-town, Cæcil county, intend to petition the next general assembly to be empowered to sell certain public grounds in said town, and a marsh adjoining; and also to lease for the term of twenty-one years, such part of the commons as may be applied for, to raise money to build a public wharf, and for other public uses.

Signed by order of the commissioners,

EDWARD MITCHELL, register.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Compton, living on Dry Seneca, in Montgomery county, a black horse about 14 hands high, has a star and snip, branded on the near buttock and shoulder something like I, paces, trots, and gallops, and is about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to prevent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the town of Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county.

TAKEN up as a stray by Matthew Stone, living in Durham parish, Charles county, a likely gray mare, about thirteen hands and one inch high, appears to be about seven years old, is in good order, branded on the near buttock I B and on the off with a cross, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young negro wench that has been used to house work; she has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. Enquire of the printers.

ALL officers inhabitants of the state of Maryland, who are entitled to half pay, are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's, in the city of Annapolis, the 15th day of May next, to consider of the late offer of congress, and appoint an agent accordingly. Those who cannot appear at that time, will please to send their determination in writing, directed to the half pay officers assembled at Annapolis.

YOUNG YORICK,

A beautiful bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, rising five years old,

WILL cover mares this season for five hundred pounds of tobacco, or five pounds current money, at Bowie's Farm, near Nottingham, on Patuxent river, where proper pasturage will be found, and great care taken of the mares grass, but not answerable for escapes or accidents.

Young Yorick is very high blood, having descended in a regular line from the first running horses in England, which the following pedigree will evince; the exactness, beauty, and elegance, so liberally displayed by nature in his symetrical form, together with his great muscular powers, gave, when a colt, a pleasing presage of what his late actions have demonstrated, i. e. his being equal, if not superior, to any running horse of his age in this state. When four years old he received forfeit of twenty guineas from Mr. John Brown's, Comet, who was prevented running the match by an accident; in the fall following, he beat Mr. Walter Cox's Monmouth, over the Nottingham four mile course, for fifty guineas, and has since, in his trials, given the proprietor the most convincing proofs of his being a capital turf horse; and as an argument to establish this opinion more generally, he will run him against any horse whatever of his age, on the first day of October next, with eight stone and a half upon each, a four mile heat, for one hundred guineas, say done who dare.

Young Yorick was got by col. Tayloe's noted running horse Yorick, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, (both of whom were imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton) his great grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello, upon Old Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

To such gentlemen as are deemed sons of the bridle, and feel a propensity to the raising of fine horses, and who profess themselves genealogists, a more prolix pedigree would be unnecessary, and to such who are not conversant in these matters, enough has been said to prove it genuine and totally unexceptionable.

6w 3 FIELDER BOWIE.

SILVER-TAIL,

STANDS this season at Tulip-Hill, and covers at two guineas a mare, and five shillings to the groom, provided the money is paid before the mare is covered, or four pounds ten shillings a mare, and five shillings to the groom, the money to be paid before the mare is taken away. Good pasturage at three shillings and nine-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for escapes. Silver-Tail was got by Tanner, out of Tulip, who was got by Selim, her dam by Panton's Arabian, her grand-dam by the Godolphin Arabian, her great-grand-dam by Snip, her great-great-grand-dam was Mr. Panton's Witherington mare. Tanner was imported and got by Cade, out of an high bred mare, he won several purses and ran in high form. Silver-Tail is rising seven years old, in high health, and fifteen hands three inches high, with bone and strength in proportion; he is a sure foal-getter, and his stock are remarkably large and beautiful. w5

4 MARK ROUGHED.

March 30, 1783.

COMET,

That beautiful colt, now rising five years old, fifteen hands and a half high, well marked, with a star and white foot,

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall, within three miles of the Woodyard, in Prince-George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of crop tobacco, or cash at two dollars per hundred, if paid any time within twelve months from the time of covering, and half a dollar to the groom.

Comet is in high perfection, is a fine chesnut beautifully dappled, and is allowed by the best judges to be a fine figure and superior form to any horse in the state, and the following pedigree will prove him to be at least equal in blood to any horse on this continent. Comet was got by col. Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr. Hamilton) his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello upon Old Selima. Ranger was got by Martindale's Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand dam by Steady, his great grand-dam was the dam of Shafto's Wildair, all horses of high blood and form, and were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway, she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven King's plates and never was beat. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, the greatest care shall be taken, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents. 3 tm

3 JOHN BROWN.

Maryland, Kent county, February 27, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers, sue her with the heirs of the late James M'Clean, Esq; intend petitioning the next general assembly for the purpose of having his will confirmed. w8

7 JOHN KENNARD, JAMES PIPER, } executors.

Dorchester county, March 15, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to record a deed of bargain and sale from John Stafford, late of Caroline county, to him, bearing date the 20th day of October 1780, for about 1 part of land lying in Caroline county aforesaid, called Robin Hood, containing forty-four acres, which deed he neglected to have entered on the record in time. w3

6 ANDREW GRAY.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1778.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any outward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

Prince George's county, April 8, 1783.

UNION,

STANDS this season at my dwelling plantation, and will cover at three guineas, and 7/6 to the groom. Union was bred by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, and was got by the imported horse Slim, his dam by Figure, his grand dam by Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello on his imported mare Selima. Slim was got by Young Babraham, his dam by Rogers, his grand dam by Sedbury on lord Portmore's Ebony. Sedbury was got by Partner, his dam by Woodcock. Union is fifteen hands high, a fine bay, with black mane, tail, and legs; he is the first running horse in the state. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. 3w

RICHARD B. HALL.

N.B. Credit will be given until the fall.

Maryland, Charles county, April 15, 1783.

The DAUPHIN,

A fine bay, beautifully dappled, with black legs, mane, and tail,

WILL cover mares this season, not more than twenty, at Benfield, the seat of Benjamin Contee, Esq; within two miles of Port-Tobacco, at five guineas each, payable on or before the first day of January, 1784, and one dollar to the groom, to be paid in hand.

The Dauphin, though rising four years old only this spring, is full fifteen hands high, and is esteemed by competent judges to be very perfectly and elegantly formed; his sire col. Lloyd's noted Traveller, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's Old Figure, his grand-dam by the famous imported Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello upon the celebrated Selima, whose sire was the Godolphin Arabian. 3

GEORGE NAYLOR, jun.

N. B. Very excellent pasturage for mares 3/9 per week, and the greatest care taken of them, but I will not be held liable for escapes or other accidents. G. N.

April 15, 1783.

LANDS FOR SALE.

To be sold at vendue, on Friday the 9th of May, on the premises,

A VERY valuable tract of land called Recovery, containing near four hundred acres, well timbered and watered, with meadow grounds, some dwelling houses, tobacco houses, orchard and other improvements; it is well situated in the heart of a fine country famous for the best tobacco, wheat, and grass, in the forest of Prince-George's county, between Queen-Anne and Bladensburg, nearly equidistant, and near the main road; it lies in a long square and may be divided into convenient tenements or plantations. Also fifty acres or more of a tract of land called the Jeremiah and Mary, adjoining and convenient to the Recovery, it is of a good soil, well timbered and watered. The subscriber J. Belt will shew the land, and correct plats will be produced on the day of sale. A good title will be made to the purchasers, and time allowed for payment if desired; bills, cash or tobacco will be taken in payment. w3

JEREMIAH BELT, STEPHEN WEST.

March 20, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

Annapolis, April 1, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, deceased, are hereby requested to discharge their accounts as soon as possible, in order that the administrators may be enabled to satisfy those who have just demands against the said estate.

3X JONATHAN PINKNEY, administrator, PRISCILLA PINKNEY, administratrix.

Annapolis, April 22, 1783.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately removed his shop to Cornhill street, opposite to Mr. John Brewer's, where he still carries on the carriage-making and turning business as usual. He flatters himself that those gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their custom, will still continue to oblige him with it; they may depend on having their work well and speedily executed by their obedient servant,

3X SAMUEL HUTTON.

April 28, 1783.

AFRICAN,

STANDS this season at West river, and covers at eight dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom, provided the money is paid before the mare is covered, or ten dollars, and one dollar to the groom, if booked.

African will be five years old next May, is about fifteen hands high, and perfectly sound. He was got by Careless, his dam by col. Lloyd's Traveller, his grand-dam by col. Tasker's Othello out of Old Milley.

Mr. Thomas Gibbs will receive the mares, and see that proper care is taken of them by the groom, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

Good pasturage at 3/9 per week. 3

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, March 17, 1783.

Pursuant to an act of assembly passed at the last session will be exposed to sale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the 10th day of May next,

SEVERAL thousand acres of land late the property of the Principio company. The land will be surveyed and laid off into convenient farms and seats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flourishing town, from which they are distant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more persons will attend on the premises, where the Kingsbury furnace stands, for three days before the day of sale, to shew the different lots to any person who may incline to view the same. One third of the purchase money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and security will be required on the day of sale.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

N. B. A negro fellow, an excellent founder, and his wife, a good house wench, will be sold at the same time and place.

6X

Somerset county, March 15, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their next session for an act of assembly to enable him as surviving executor of Aaron Pilghman, deceased, to sell the real estate of the said Aaron for the payment of his debts.

6 ISAAC MARSHALL.

ROEBUCK,

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very strong made and active,

WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the money to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents. 4

Anne-Arundel county, April 15, 1783.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway in August 1781, negro JACK, who said he was a slave belonging to Thomas Jones, of Talbot county, Maryland, to whom I have wrote several times and received no answer: And whereas I did at that time advertise him in the Maryland gazette, but have had no application for him since, I hereby give notice, that unless the owner applies to me on or before the 22d day of May next, he will then be sold at the coffee-house, in Annapolis, to discharge the fees accrued on his imprisonment.

3X THOMAS HARWOOD, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Calvert county, April 7, 1783.

WHEREAS mean and ill-disposed persons have entered in, and plundered a small pond of the oysters I had procured to be sowed therein for my own use; this is to forewarn all such from entering the said pond for the future, under any pretence whatever, as I have now enclosed the same (though before within my lines) and am determined to proceed against, to the utmost rigour of the law, every such offending person for the time to come. 3w

4 3X MICHAEL TANEY.

March 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the legislature of this state, at their next session of assembly, for an order to divide the lands of the late Notley Warren, lying on Wiccomico river, in Charles county, among his several daughters, or their representatives, agreeable to their said father's will, there being occasion for it, and one of the girls being considerably under age.

5 ROBERT ROGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered to the next general assembly, by the administratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell part of his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.

3 HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Church-Street.